

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, December 08, 2003

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side			result set
<i>DB=PGPB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L12	(firmware or "firm-ware") same authori\$ same (cell\$ or phone or telephone) and @pd<=20020610	6	L12
L11	(embed\$ with chip) same authori\$ same (cell\$ or phone or telephone) and @pd<=20020610	2	L11
<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L10	(embed\$ with chip) same authori\$ same (cell\$ or phone or telephone) and @ad<=19990302	7	L10
L9	6510519.pn.	1	L9
L8	5440633.pn.	1	L8
L7	5416842.pn.	1	L7
L6	5373561.pn.	1	L6
L5	L2 and firmware	1	L5
L4	L3 and firmware	1	L4
L3	5917913.pn.	1	L3
L2	6594759.pn.	1	L2
L1	5991749.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

☐ Generate Collection
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L10: Entry 1 of 7

File: USPT

Jun 17, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6580356

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6580356 B1

TITLE: Advanced personal identification systems and techniques

DATE-ISSUED: June 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Alt; Eckhard	85521 Ottobrunn			DE
Jaekel; Juergen	Atherton	CA	94027	

APPL-NO: 09/ 186577 PALM

DATE FILED: November 5, 1998

INT-CL: [07] G05 B 19/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 340/5.8; 340/5.7, 340/573.1, 340/10.41, 340/10.6, 340/5.61, 340/5.81, 342/357.07, 342/42, 342/44, 342/51 , 713/182

US-CL-CURRENT: 340/5.8; 340/10.41, 340/10.6, 340/5.61, 340/5.7, 340/5.81, 340/573.1, 342/357.07, 342/42, 342/44, 342/51 , 713/182

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 340/5.8, 340/5.7, 340/573.1, 340/10.41, 340/10.6, 340/5.61, 340/5.81, 342/357.07, 342/51, 342/42, 342/44, 713/182

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected

Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5204672</u>	April 1993	Brooks	340/825.71
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5523746</u>	June 1996	Gallagher	340/5.61
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5530438</u>	June 1996	Bickham et al.	340/5.8
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5652570</u>	July 1997	Lepkofker	340/573.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5682032</u>	October 1997	Philipp	235/422
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5742233</u>	April 1998	Hoffman et al.	340/573.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5769011</u>	June 1998	Daniel	109/7
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5796827</u>	August 1998	Coppersmith et al.	713/182
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5811897</u>	September 1998	Spaude et al.	307/149
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5929769</u>	July 1999	Garnault	340/5.61
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6211799</u>	April 2001	Post et al.	341/33

ART-UNIT: 2635

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Horabik; Michael

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Dalencourt; Yves

ABSTRACT:

A method for identifying a person authorized to enter into a secured transaction, including implementing a security system to receive a coded signal that purports to identify as an authorized person the wearer of a device generating the coded signal through a transmission link constituting the body of the wearer, upon physical contact between an input terminal of the security system and the body of the wearer. After purported identification of the wearer as an authorized person for the transaction, data stored in a memory of the device is delivered to assist in processing the transaction by access through the security system. Data stemming from the transaction is retrieved for updating data stored in the memory, usable in a subsequent transaction by the wearer. When a higher level of security is required for entry into the transaction, a predetermined physical characteristic of the wearer is scanned at the time the received coded signal purports to identify the wearer as an authorized person; and the scanned physical characteristic is then compared with a stored representation of the physical characteristic of the actual person identified by the coded signal to evaluate if a match exists. A personal identifier for a security system is also disclosed.

12 Claims, 12 Drawing figures

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L10: Entry 1 of 7

File: USPT

Jun 17, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6580356 B1

TITLE: Advanced personal identification systems and techniques

Application Filing Date (1):

19981105

Brief Summary Text (6):

Beyond merely limiting access to computer data and networks, security control is a major issue in all aspects of an organization's research and development and know-how information, and in the sensitive personal property of individuals. While security checks that involve the use of identification cards that carry embedded integrated circuit chips or magnetically coded information are quite common, higher levels of security require more sophisticated personal identification techniques which are highly personal to the individual, such as the aforementioned fingerprint or handprint or iris comparison and matching techniques, to identify authorized users. And as noted above, personal identification may also be used to transmit or automate certain personal preferences or settings in the everyday use of appliances or machinery such as television and stereo channel or band or related selections, computer and software settings and selections, telephone settings, automobile settings such as remote entry and seat adjustments, remote garage door opening commands, and so forth.

End of Result Set



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L1: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Nov 23, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5991749

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5991749 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Wireless telephony for collecting tolls, conducting financial transactions, and authorizing other activities

DATE-ISSUED: November 23, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Morrill, Jr.; Paul H.	Delaware City	DE	19706-0244	

APPL-NO: 08/ 929217 [PALM]

DATE FILED: September 9, 1997

PARENT-CASE:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION The present application claims the benefit of provisional application Ser. No. 60/020,312 filed in the Patent and Trademark Office on Sep. 11, 1996.

INT-CL: [06] G06 F 15/30, G06 F 15/20, G06 F 15/21, H04 M 11/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 705/44; 705/13, 705/39, 705/40, 705/42

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/44; 705/13, 705/39, 705/40, 705/42

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 705/13, 705/39, 705/40, 705/42, 705/44

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected

Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/>	3652795	March 1972	Wolf et al.	379/91.01
<input type="checkbox"/>	4320387	March 1982	Powell	340/825.34
<input type="checkbox"/>	4341951	July 1982	Benton	705/41
<input type="checkbox"/>	4845636	July 1989	Walker	364/479.07
<input type="checkbox"/>	4926325	May 1990	Benton et al.	705/39
<input type="checkbox"/>	4960981	October 1990	Benton et al.	705/41
<input type="checkbox"/>	5025373	June 1991	Keyser, Jr. et al.	380/24
<input type="checkbox"/>	5157717	October 1992	Hitchcock	379/93.19
<input type="checkbox"/>	5383113	January 1995	Kight et al.	705/40
<input type="checkbox"/>	5465206	November 1995	Hilt et al.	705/40
<input type="checkbox"/>	5485370	January 1996	Moss et al.	395/200.47
<input type="checkbox"/>	5727163	March 1998	Bezos	705/27
<input type="checkbox"/>	5751973	May 1998	Hassett	705/13
<input type="checkbox"/>	5787403	July 1998	Randle	705/43

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
131906	January 1985	EP	

ART-UNIT: 277

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: MacDonald; Allen R.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Myhre; James W.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Connolly Bove Lodge & Hutz

ABSTRACT:

The following procedures describe the use of cellular telephones and other analog or digital wireless communication devices to conduct transactions and activities. These procedures effectively allow such devices to function as an electronic wallet, a wireless PIN pad, and a contactless Smart Card.

8 Claims, 3 Drawing figures



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L12: Entry 4 of 6

File: PGPB

Feb 21, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020023215
 PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
 DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020023215 A1

TITLE: Electronic transaction systems and methods therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 21, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Wang, Ynjiun P.	Cupertino	CA	US	
Ding, Joshua C.	San Jose	CA	US	
Grizzard, James A.	San Jose	CA	US	

APPL-NO: 09/ 792224 [PALM]
 DATE FILED: February 23, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

Application 09/792224 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/668213, filed September 22, 2000, PENDING
 Application 09/668213 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/523825, filed March 13, 2000, US Patent No. 6175922
 Application 09/523825 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/067176, filed April 27, 1998, US Patent No. 6282656
 Application 09/067176 is a continuation-of US application 08/759555, filed December 4, 1996, US Patent No. 5917913

INT-CL: [07] H04 L 9/00, H04 K 1/00
 US-CL-PUBLISHED: 713/171; 713/184, 380/259, 380/277
 US-CL-CURRENT: 713/171; 380/259, 380/277, 713/184

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: 2

ABSTRACT:

A method and apparatus are disclosed for approving a transaction request between an electronic transaction system and a portable electronic authorization device (PEAD) carried by a user using an electronic service authorization token. The method includes the steps of receiving at the PEAD first digital data representing the transaction request. The PEAD provides information to the user regarding an ability to approve the transaction request. When the transaction request is approved by the user, the PEAD receives second digital data representing the electronic service authorization token. In one aspect of the invention, the method and apparatus include a remote agent server that provides a bridge between the electronic transaction system and the PEAD. In an embodiment providing a further level of security, the private key is stored on the portable device, encrypted. The decryption key is stored outside of the device, at a trusted 3.sup.rd party location. When the user attempts to make a signature the software sends a request for the decryption key, along with the user's password or pass phrase keyed in at the keyboard of the PDA, smart phone, or cell phone, to a server belonging to the trusted 3.sup.rd party. This password is usually, but not always, different than the password stored in the PEAD. The server checks the password or pass phrase and, if it is correct sends the decryption key to the portable device, where it is used once and immediately discarded. In yet another aspect of the invention, the user's

password is securely encoded in the method and apparatus and are used at a point-of-sale location. Advantages of the invention include the ability to securely and conveniently perform transactions in a portable device.

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 09/668,213 filed Sep. 22, 2000, which is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 09/523,825 filed Mar. 13, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,175,922, which is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 09/067,176 filed Apr. 27, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 08/759,555 filed Dec. 4, 1996 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for conducting electronic transactions. More particularly, the present invention relates to portable electronic authorization devices (PEADs) which advantageously and substantially eliminate the security risks associated with prior art techniques of approving transactions between a user and an electronic transaction system.

[0003] Electronic transaction systems are known. An electronic transaction system typically permits a user to conduct designated transactions electronically, which substantially improves efficiency and convenience to the user. Examples of electronic transactions include transactions conducted via computer networks, automated teller machines (ATM's), automated point-of-sale systems, automated library systems, and the like. Transactions conducted via computer networks may encompass a wide range of transactions, including exchanging information and data via a computer network popularly known as the Internet, e.g., to make a purchase from a vendor on the network. ATM's typically permit users to conduct financial transactions (such as withdrawals, transfers, deposits, and the like) vis--vis a financial institution in an electronic manner. Automated point-of-sale systems may be employed by merchants to permit users to purchase products or services using the users' electronic account, and automated library systems may be employed to permit library users to check out and return library materials. Other examples of electronic transaction systems are readily available in popular literature and are not enumerated herein for brevity sake.

[0004] To enhance security to the user's account, electronic transaction systems typically request the user to provide identification data to authenticate him as the user authorized to approve the proposed transaction or transactions. If the user fails to provide the requested identification data, the proposed transaction or transactions are not authorized and will not be processed. The identification data may be required with each transaction. By way of example, an automated point-of-sale system may require the user to approve a purchase transaction and will accept an approval message only if it is satisfied that the person approving the transaction has furnished adequate identifying data authenticating himself as the person authorized to perform the approval. Alternatively, the identification data may be entered by the user at the start of a session to authenticate him and enable that user to subsequently perform any number of transactions without further authentication.

[0005] In the prior art, users are typically required to manually enter the identification data into the electronic transaction system for authentication. Typically, the entry of identification data involves typing in a password on a numeric keypad or on a keyboard. The identification data is then compared with data previously stored within the electronic transaction system, and authentication is satisfied when there is a match. As mentioned previously, the transaction or transactions proposed will not be allowed to proceed if there is no match.

[0006] Although prior art electronic transaction systems provide some protection from unauthorized access and use of the user's account, there are disadvantages. To illustrate certain disadvantages associated with prior art electronic transaction systems, reference may be made to FIG. 1 herein. FIG. 1 shows an automated teller machine (ATM) 100, representing the requesting device of an electronic transaction system 102. Electronic transaction system 102 may include, for example, a central database 104 which contains previously stored identification data and account data of user 106.

[0007] To initiate a typical transaction with ATM 100, user 106 first inserts a data

card 107, such as a bankcard or a credit card, into a card reader 109. Data card 107 typically includes a magnetic stripe that contains the account number and other information related to the user, which may then be read by card reader 109. The data stored in data card 107 enables electronic transaction system 102 to ascertain which account in database 104 user 106 wishes to transact business.

[0008] Via a keypad 108 on ATM 100, user 106 may then be able to enter his identification data, e.g., his personal identification number (PIN), to authenticate himself. If the entered identification data matches the identification data stored with the account in database 104 that is identified by data card 107, the user is authenticated and granted access to his account. If there is not match, authentication fails. After authentication, user 106 may be able to, for example, employ a combination of keypad 108 and a screen 110 to withdraw cash from his account, which results in cash being dispensed from ATM 100 and the balance in his account within database 104 correspondingly reduced.

[0009] Theoretically, the identification data entered into ATM 100 should be secure. In reality, there are many potential security risks to the identification data in prior art authentication techniques. Since the identification data is not encrypted before being entered into ATM 100, the non-encrypted identification data is vulnerable to unauthorized access and procurement. Encryption of the identification data is not practical in the prior art since it would have been too complicated and/or inconvenient for the user to perform encryption or memorize the encrypted identification data. Unauthorized procurement of the identification data in the prior art may occur, for example, upon entry if it is inadvertently seen by another party, e.g., by another person behind user 106, either on screen 110 or more likely at keypad 108.

[0010] Even if encryption is employed on the identification data in the prior art, e.g., prior to transmission from ATM 100 to database 104, the encryption typically occurs within ATM 100 and still requires the entry of non-encrypted identification data from user 106 and the existence of the identification data for some duration of time in ATM 100. Unauthorized access to the identification data may then occur if an unauthorized party is able to gain entry into ATM 100 and intercepts, e.g., via software or hardware implemented in ATM 100, the non-encrypted identification data therein.

[0011] Furthermore, if public key cryptography is employed within ATM 100, the storage of the user's private key within ATM 100 renders this private key vulnerable to theft, further exposing the user's account to risk. The stolen password and/or private key may then be employed to allow unauthorized persons to access the user's account to the user's detriment.

[0012] In view of the foregoing, there are desired apparatus and methods for conducting transactions with the electronic transaction system while substantially eliminate the risk of unauthorized access to the user's account and unauthorized procurement of the user identification data. Preferably, such an apparatus should be easily portable to permit the user to conveniently and comfortably perform transaction authentication anywhere.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The present invention relates, in one embodiment, to a method for completing a transaction request pertaining to an electronic transaction conducted over an electronic network having a server and a requesting device and including steps to provide an enhanced level of security. The method includes receiving from the server at the requesting device a transaction program, which includes an executable portion. The method also includes searching, employing the executable portion, for a transaction approval device associated with the requesting terminal. If the transaction approval device is detected, the method includes employing the transaction approval device to approve the transaction request. There is further included transmitting, using the requesting device, an approved transaction request to the server to complete the electronic transaction. The approved transaction request signifies an approval of the transaction request.

[0014] In another embodiment, the invention relates to a method for completing a transaction request pertaining to an electronic transaction conducted over an electronic network having a server and a requesting device. The method includes receiving from the server at the requesting device a transaction program, which

includes an executable portion. The method also includes receiving from a user at the requesting device transaction approval data, wherein the executable portion of the transaction program includes a first set of codes configured to encrypt the transaction approval data. There is also included encrypting the transaction approval data using the first set of codes. There is further included transmitting, using a transaction program, the encrypted transaction approval data to the server to complete the electronic transaction.

[0015] In yet another embodiment, the invention relates to a method for completing a transaction request pertaining to an electronic transaction conducted over an electronic network having a server and a requesting device. The method includes receiving from the server at the requesting device a transaction program, which includes an executable portion. There is also included searching, employing the executable portion, for a transaction approval device associated with the requesting terminal. If the transaction approval device is detected, the method further includes employing the transaction approval device to approve the transaction request. If the transaction approval device is not detected, the method also includes employing an input device associated with the requesting device to approve the transaction request. The method additionally includes transmitting, using the requesting device, an approved transaction request to the server to complete the electronic transaction. The approved transaction request signifies an approval of the transaction request by a user via at least one of the transaction approval device and the input device.

[0016] In an embodiment providing a further level of security, the private key is stored on the portable device, encrypted. The decryption key is stored outside of the device, at a trusted 3.sup.rd party location. When the user attempts to make a signature the software sends a request for the decryption key, along with the user's password or pass phrase keyed in at the keyboard of the PDA, smart phone, or cell phone, to a server belonging to the trusted 3.sup.rd party. This password is usually, but not always, different than the password stored in the PEAD. The server checks the password or pass phrase and, if it is correct sends the decryption key to the portable device, where it is used once and immediately discarded.

[0017] These and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed descriptions and studying the various figures of the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] To facilitate discussion, FIG. 1 shows a prior art electronic transaction system, including an automated teller machine (ATM).

[0019] FIG. 2 illustrates, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a portable electronic authorization device (PEAD), representing the apparatus for securely approving transactions conducted vis--vis an electronic transaction system.

[0020] FIG. 3A shows, in one embodiment of the present invention, a simplified schematic of the PEAD of FIG. 2.

[0021] FIG. 3B shows, in one embodiment, the format of representative transaction approval data.

[0022] FIG. 4 illustrates, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a logic block schematic of the PEAD.

[0023] FIG. 5A represents, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a high level hardware implementation of the PEAD.

[0024] FIG. 5B illustrates one implementation of a PEAD wherein the PEAD circuitries are implemented on an IC.

[0025] FIG. 5C represents an external view of the PEAD of FIG. 5B after being embedded in a card-like package.

[0026] FIG. 6A illustrates an external view of the PEAD in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] FIG. 6G illustrates, in a simplified manner and in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the hardware for implementing the PEAD of FIG. 6A.

[0028] FIGS. 7A-B are flowcharts illustrating, in accordance with aspects of the present invention, the approval technique employing the inventive PEAD.

[0029] FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, steps involved in encrypting transaction approval data using a public key cryptography technique.

[0030] FIGS. 9A-B illustrate exemplary electronic transaction systems, including a transaction approval device, to facilitate discussion other aspects of the invention whereas a transaction program is employed to complete the electronic transaction.

[0031] FIG. 10 illustrates an exemplary flowchart of a computer-implemented process which, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, permits a downloaded transaction program to complete an electronic transaction at the requesting device.

[0032] FIG. 11 illustrates an exemplary transaction request to facilitate discussion.

[0033] FIGS. 12A-B illustrate an exemplary embodiment of the PEAD in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0034] FIG. 13A is a block diagram of an embodiment of this invention;

[0035] FIG. 13B is a flow chart of the operation of the embodiment of FIG. 13A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0036] FIGS. 2-12B illustrate, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a portable electronic authorization device (PEAD) 200, representing the apparatus for securely approving transactions conducted vis--vis an electronic transaction system, as described in the above referenced applications. FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate a useful modification of these systems.

[0037] With reference to FIG. 2, requesting device 202 may initiate a transaction approval process with PEAD 200 by transmitting to PEAD 200, via communication port 204, a transaction request pertaining to a proposed transaction. Requesting device 202 may represent, for example, an ATM machine, a computer terminal in a network, an automated library checkout terminal, a portable device, hand-held device or similar devices for permitting the user to transact business with the electronic transaction system. The proposed transaction may be, for example, a sale transaction of a particular item for a certain amount of money. The transaction request itself may include, for example, the transaction ID, the merchant's name, the merchant's ID, the time of the proposed purchase, and the like. In one embodiment, the transaction request from requesting device 202 may be encrypted for enhanced security but this is not required. Data pertaining to the proposed transaction reaches PEAD 200 via path 206 in FIG. 2.

[0038] Port 204 may represent an infrared port to facilitate infrared communication with PEAD 200. Alternatively, port 204 may represent a wireless port for facilitating wireless communication. Port 204 may even represent a contact-type connection port, such as a magnetic read/write mechanism or a plug having electrical contacts for directly plugging PEAD 200 into port 204 to facilitate communication. Other techniques to facilitate communication between requesting device 202 and PEAD 200 are readily appreciable to those skilled in this field.

[0039] The data pertaining to proposed transaction(s) may then be reviewed by the user, either on a screen 208 of requesting device 202 or optionally on a display screen provided with PEAD 200 (not shown in FIG. 2). If the user approves the transaction, e.g., a purchase of an item for a given amount of money, the user may then signify his approval by activating a switch 210 on PEAD 200, which causes an approval message to be created with the user's identification data, encrypted and transmitted back to requesting device 202 via path 212. If the transaction is not approved, the user may simply do nothing and let the transaction request time out after an elapsed time or may activate another switch on PEAD 200 (not shown in FIG. 1), which causes a reject message, either encrypted or non-encrypted, to be

transmitted back to the requesting device 202 via path 212.

[0040] The present invention is different from the prior art technique of FIG. 1 in that the user is required in the prior art to enter his identification data into the electronic transaction system, e.g., into ATM 100, to authenticate himself. In contrast, the present invention keeps the identification data related to the user secure within PEAD 200 at all times. Transaction approval occurs within PEAD 200, and the data representing such approval is encrypted, again within PEAD 200, prior to being transmitted to the electronic transaction system, e.g., to requesting device 202 in FIG. 2.

[0041] Accordingly, even if the approval data is intercepted, its encryption would prevent unauthorized users from employing the identification data for illicit purposes. If public key cryptography is employed to encrypt the approval data, the user's private key is also always kept within PEAD 200. Since the user's private key is required for encryption and is unknown to others, even to the electronic transaction system in one embodiment, the encrypted approval data, if intercepted, would be useless to unauthorized third parties even if the approval data can be deciphered using the user's public key. Again, this is different from prior art authentication techniques wherein encryption takes place within the electronic transaction system and requires the entry of the identification data and/or reading the user's private key from the ID card such as an ATM card, a credit card, and the like. As mentioned earlier, the fact that the prior art electronic transaction system requires this identification data and/or user's private key exposes these data to risks, e.g., if the requesting device is not secure or open to data interception via software or hardware.

[0042] As another difference, the present invention employs the circuitries within the portable electronic authorization device (PEAD) to perform the approval and encryption of the transaction approval data within the PEAD itself. In contrast, prior art data cards are essentially passive devices. For example, prior art ATM cards or credit cards only have a magnetic stripe for storing account information and do not have any facility to perform approval and/or encryption of the transaction approval data. While smart cards or IC cards, which are currently being developed, may contain electronic circuitries, current standards for their implementation still requires a reader associated with the requesting device to read out the identification data and/or user's private key in order for the requesting device to perform any approval and/or encryption. As mentioned earlier, the transmission of these data to the requesting device unnecessarily exposes these data to risks of theft and/or unauthorized interception once transmitted.

[0043] It should be borne in mind at this point that although public key cryptography is discussed throughout this disclosure to facilitate ease of understanding and to highlight a particular aspect of the invention, the overall invention is not limited to any particular cryptography algorithm and may be implemented using any conventional cryptography technique, including public key cryptography algorithms such as RSA, Diffie-Hellman, other discrete logarithm systems, elliptic curve systems, or the like. For additional information on some of the different public key cryptography techniques, reference may be made to, for example, the IEEE P1363/D13 Working Draft dated Nov. 12, 1999, available from IEEE Standards Dept. 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017-2349.

[0044] As mentioned, transaction approval in the prior art occurs within the electronic transaction system. In contrast, the present invention allows transaction approvals to occur within PEAD 200. The fact that transaction approvals occur entirely within PEAD 200 provides many advantages. By way of example, this feature eliminates the need to have, in one embodiment, the identification data and/or the user's private key in the requesting device. The fact that transaction approvals occur entirely within PEAD 200 (using the user identification data and/or the user's private encryption key that are always kept secure within PEAD 200) substantially enhances the confidentiality of the user identification data and the user's private key, as well as the integrity of the transaction approval process.

[0045] Since approval occurs entirely within PEAD 200, the user identification data that is employed to authenticate transactions may be more complicated and elaborate to ensure greater security. By way of example, the user identification data may be more elaborate than a simple password and may include any of the user's name, his birth date, his social security number, or other unique biometrics or unique identifying data such as fingerprint, DNA coding sequence, voice print, or the like.

In contrast, prior art authentication techniques limit the user identification data to simple patterns, e.g., simple passwords of few characters, that are easily memorized by the user since more elaborate identification data may be too difficult to remember or too cumbersome to manually enter. Furthermore, even if the complicated ID data may be stored in the prior art data card, it is still required to read into the requesting device of the electronic transaction system, again exposing this data to interception or theft once read.

[0046] Additional safeguards, which will be described in detail herein, may also be provided to prevent access, whether electronically or by physical means, to the user identification data and/or the user's private key within the PEAD 200. Since the identification data and/or the user's private key are never exposed, security risks to these data are substantially minimized.

[0047] FIG. 3A shows, in one embodiment of the present invention, a simplified schematic of PEAD 200 of FIG. 2, including switch 210. Data path 206 is provided for receiving transaction requests from the electronic transaction system, and data path 212 is provided for transmitting transaction approval data back to the electronic transaction system. It should be borne in mind that although two data paths are discussed herein for ease of understanding, these data paths and other data paths herein may, in one embodiment, represent logical data paths and may be implemented via a single physical data connection. Likewise, the different ports herein may represent, in one embodiment, logical data ports for ease of understanding and may in fact be implemented using a single physical port.

[0048] When a transaction request, e.g., a withdrawal transaction from an ATM machine in the amount of \$200.00, is transmitted via data path 206 to PEAD 200, this transaction is received by encryption logic 300. At this point, the user may review the proposed transaction, e.g., via the display screen or audio output provided with the electronic transaction system and/or PEAD 200, and has a choice to either approve or disapprove the proposed transaction. If the user approves the transaction, he may, in one embodiment, activate a switch 210, which causes the transaction approval data to be created and then encrypted by encryption logic 300 prior to being transmitted back to the electronic transaction system via path 212.

[0049] Note that the user identification data block 302, which is employed in the transaction approval process, is not directly coupled to paths 206 and 212. In other words, the memory portion storing the user identification data is intentionally decoupled from the input and output ports of PEAD 200 to prevent direct access thereto.

[0050] If access to user identification data 302 is desired, e.g., to approve a transaction, the access can only be made by encryption logic block 300. Likewise, it is not possible to directly access the memory portion 304, which stores the user's private key. If access to the user's private key 304 is desired, e.g., to encrypt the transaction approval data, the access can only be made by encryption logic block 300. It should be borne in mind that although user identification 302 and user's private key 304 are shown stored in different memory portions, such illustration is made for ease of understanding and both of these may in fact be stored, in one embodiment, at different addresses on the same memory module.

[0051] In some cases, the transaction approval data requires the inclusion of certain pieces of identification data 302. For example, a transaction embodied in the transaction request from the electronic transaction system may be appended with data representative of an "electronic signature" prior to being encrypted and retransmitted back to the electronic transaction system. FIG. 3B shows, in one embodiment, the format of representative transaction approval data 350. With reference to FIG. 3B, transaction data 352, representing a portion of or the entire transaction request received from the electronic transaction system, is appended with certain user identification data 354 and optionally a time stamp 356. The formation of transaction approval data 350 only occurs if the transaction request has already been approved by the user. Once appended, transaction approval data 350 is then encrypted prior to being retransmitted back to the electronic transaction system.

[0052] In some cases, it may be desirable to encrypt the transaction request prior to transmission to the PEAD to further enhance security. For example, certain transaction partners, e.g., vendors or other users on the computer network, may wish to keep the information within a transaction request confidential and may prefer to

encrypt the transaction request before furnishing it to the PEAD. Data encryption is also desirable when, for example, the user identification data and the user's private key are written into a blank PEAD for the first time to configure a PEAD that is unique to a given user. The configuration data pertaining to the user identification data and the user's private key, while must be written only once into PEAD 200 by the issuer of PEAD 200, is preferably encrypted to render them less vulnerable to theft. Issuers of PEAD 200 may represent, for example, credit card issuers, the government, or any other institution with whom the user maintains an account.

[0053] FIG. 4 illustrates, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a schematic of PEAD 200 of FIG. 2. The PEAD 200 of FIG. 4 further employs decryption logic for receiving the encrypted configuration data and optionally the encrypted transaction requests. In FIG. 4, encryption logic 300, user's private key 304, and data paths 206 and 212 are arranged and function substantially as discussed in connection with FIG. 3A.

[0054] Transaction requests are normally non-encrypted, i.e., they are received and processed in the manner discussed in connection with FIG. 3A. For highly sensitive transactions, however, the transaction requests may be encrypted and transmitted to PEAD 200 via data path 206 and input into decryption logic 402 to be decrypted. If a public key cryptography is employed, the encrypted transaction requests may be decrypted with a transaction partner public key 404.

[0055] Once decrypted, the transaction request is then displayed to the user for approval. The transaction approval data may be furnished to encryption logic 300 via path 406 to be encrypted if approved, e.g., responsive to the activation of switch 210. The encryption is preferably performed with the user's private key 304 if a public key cryptography technique is employed, and the encrypted transaction approval data is then transmitted back to the electronic transaction system via data path 212.

[0056] As configuration data typically includes sensitive user identification data and user's private key, it is often encrypted prior to being transmitted to PEAD 200 via data path 408. The encrypted configuration data is received by decryption logic 402 and decrypted therein prior to being written into user identification data block 410 and user's private key block 304. If public key cryptography is employed, the encrypted configuration data may be encrypted by the issuer's private key in the electronic transaction system prior to transmission and decrypted once received by PEAD 200 with an issuer public key 412.

[0057] Note that once the configuration data is decrypted and written into user identification block 410 and user's private key block 304, the user identification data and user's private key can only be accessed subsequently by encryption logic 300. Also note that there is no direct connection from any of the I/O data paths e.g., data path 206, 212, or 408, to user identification block 410 as well to user's private key block 304. Advantageously, the sensitive user identification data and user's private key therein are not susceptible to access from outside once written into respective blocks 410 and 304 (which may, in one implementation, simply represent memory blocks in PEAD 200's memory).

[0058] Additionally, the user identification data and the user's private key cannot be updated by those not having the issuer's private key. As represented in FIG. 4, data can only be written into user's private key block 304 and user identification block 410 after it is decrypted via decryption logic 402 with issuer public key 412. Accordingly, unless the updated configuration data has been encrypted using the issuer's private key (which is presumably highly secure), the updated configuration data will not be decrypted and written into respective blocks 304 and 410. Of course if the configuration data within blocks 304 and 410 cannot be updated physically, e.g., they are stored using memory that can be written only once such as PROM (programmable read-only memory), WORM (write once, read many), or the like, the security consideration associated with unauthorized alteration of configuration data is substantially eliminated.

[0059] If a greater level of security is desired, the user's private key may be optionally be scrambled or randomized prior to being written in to user's private key block 304 by optional scrambler/descrambler logic 413. Scrambler/descrambler logic 413 may, in one embodiment, receive the user's private key, which is furnished by the institution that issues PEAD 200 to the user, and scrambles and/or randomizes

it to generate yet another user's private key and a corresponding user's public key. This scrambled/randomized user's private key is then stored in user's private key block 304, which is now unknown even to the issuer of PEAD 200, and the corresponding user's public key may be made known to the issuer and/or the transaction partners to facilitate transactions. Advantageously, there is no other copy of the scrambled/randomized user's private key anywhere else beside within the user's private key block 304.

[0060] In an alternative embodiment, there may be employed an optional key generation logic 414 which, responsive to a request from the issuing institution, generates the user's private key and the user's public key on its own, i.e., without first requiring the receipt of a user's private key from the issuing institution and randomizing it. The generated user's private key is then stored in private key block 304 and the public key is made known to the issuing institution and/or the transaction partners to facilitate transactions. In this manner, no version of the user's private key, whether randomized or not, exists outside the PEAD itself. As can be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the use of key generation logic 414 further enhances the confidentiality of the user's private key.

[0061] FIG. 5A represents, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a high level hardware implementation of PEAD 200. As shown in FIG. 5A, PEAD 200 includes logic circuitry 502, which may represent a central processing unit such as a microprocessor or microcontroller, discrete logic, programmable logic, an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or the like, for implementing encryption logic 300 of FIG. 2 and optionally decryption logic 402 of FIG. 4.

[0062] Program/data memory 504 stores, among others, the codes which operate PEAD 200 as well as the user identification data and the user's private key. Program/data memory 504 is preferably implemented using some form of non-volatile memory (NVM) such as flash memory, electrically programmable read-only memory (EPROM), electrically erasable, programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), or the like. Temporary memory 506 serves as a scratch pad for calculation purposes and for the temporary storage of data, and may be implemented using some form of random access memory (RAM) such as static RAM or dynamic RAM, which are known in the art. Alternatively, either optical memory, magnetic memory, or other types of memory may be employed to implement program/data memory 504 and/or temporary memory 506.

[0063] A bus 508 couples program/data memory 504 and temporary memory 506 with logic circuitry 502. Communication port 510 represents the communication gateway between PEAD 200 and the electronic transaction system and may be implemented using infrared technology, wireless RF technology, a magnetic read/write head, a contact-type plug for facilitating serial or parallel data transmission, or the like. Communication port may also represent, in one embodiment, a PC card port (popularly known as a PCMCIA card). Data path 206 inputs transaction requests into logic circuitry 502 while data path 212 outputs transaction approval data from logic circuitry 502 to the electronic transaction system. Optional data path 408, which has been described in FIG. 4, inputs configuration data into PEAD 200 to write the user identification data and the user's private key into program/data memory 504 to uniquely configure PEAD 200 to a particular use.

[0064] Again, note that access to program/data memory 504 and the data therein (e.g., the user identification data and the user's private key) can only be made by logic circuitry 502. For example, the user identification data and the user's private key can only be written into program/data memory 504 if this data has been properly encrypted with the issuer's private key. Access to these memory blocks for writing thereto may also be restricted by logic circuitry 502 under appropriate software and/or firmware control.

[0065] Similarly, reading the user identification data and accessing the user's private key can only be accomplished via the encryption logic of logic circuitry 502. The advantages to security of this aspect has been discussed in connection with FIGS. 3A and 4, the most important point being there is preferably no direct access to the sensitive user identification data and user's private key from the outside. Consequently, the confidentiality and security of these data items are greatly enhanced with the invented design.

[0066] Some type of power source, such as a battery, may be provided as well. If PEAD 200 is implemented as a single-chip design, i.e., substantially all components shown in FIG. 5A are fabricated on a single die, then power is external to the die

itself. If contact-type communication is employed, e.g., if PEAD 200 must be plugged into the electronic transaction system to conduct transactions, power external to the entire PEAD may be employed for transaction approvals when plugged in, thereby eliminating the size, weight, and cost penalties associated with having a battery onboard the portable transaction apparatus.

[0067] In one embodiment, PEAD 200 may be implemented using a general purpose portable computing device, such as any of the miniaturized portable computers, personal digital assistants (PDA's) or portable phones that are currently popular. A PDA such as the Apple Newton or 3COM's Palm VII, for example, may be employed to implement PEAD 200. Additionally, portable phones such as the Nokia 7110 Media Phone, Ericsson R280 SmartPhone or Motorola i1000 plus can be employed to implement the PEAD 200. In this case, it is understood that the portable device such as a PDA, Media Phone or SmartPhone can be a requesting device itself, which communicates a remote electronic transaction system through a wireless network. The PEAD functionality can be embedded into such a portable requesting device. Such embodiments may usefully utilize a further level of security to be described below with respect to FIGS. 13A and B.

[0068] FIG. 5B illustrates one implementation of a PEAD wherein the circuitries are implemented on IC. In FIG. 5B, components having like reference numbers to components in FIG. 5A have similar functions. Data paths 408, 206, and 212, which have been described in connection with FIG. 5A, is coupled to a serial I/O circuit 520, which facilitates data transmission and receipt in a serial manner on data path 522 between PEAD 200 and the electronic transaction system. Vcc pin 524 and ground pin 526, which provide power to PEAD 200 of FIG. 5B, are also shown.

[0069] FIG. 5C represents an external view of the PEAD of FIG. 5B after being embedded in a card-like package for ease of carrying and insertion into a serial I/O port of the electronic transaction system. Card 550, which embeds the integrated circuit implementing the inventive PEAD, includes, in one embodiment, four external contacts. External serial contacts 552 and 554 carry data and ground respectively to facilitate serial communication with a serial device of an electronic transaction system. External Vcc contact 524 and external ground contact 526, which supply power to the PEAD as discussed in connection with FIG. 5A, are also shown. When card 550 is inserted into an electronic transaction system, it is powered through external contacts 524 and 526, thereby enabling the PEAD circuitries therein to receive transaction requests via external serial contacts 552 and 554, approve the requests within the PEAD if appropriate, encrypt transaction approval data within the PEAD circuitries, and serially communicate the encrypted transaction approval data to the electronic transaction system via external serial contacts 552 and 554. ..

[0070] FIG. 6A represents an external view of a PEAD in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. PEAD 200 of FIG. 6A is preferably implemented as a small, self-containing package that is sufficiently ruggedized for daily use in the field. Preferably, PEAD 200 of FIG. 6A is small enough to be comfortably carried with the user at all times, e.g., as a key chain attachment or a small package that can easily fit inside a purse or a wallet. The physical enclosure of PEAD 200 is preferably arranged such that the content will be tamper-proof (i.e., if it is opened in an unauthorized manner then the user's private key and/or the user identification data will be destroyed or the PEAD will no longer be able to approve transactions). By way of example, the enclosure may be arranged such that if it is opened, there is a change in the flow of current in a current path, e.g., either the existing current flow is interrupted or a current path that has been idle starts to flow. The change in the flow of current may then force RESET the circuitry, including erasing the private key in the memory.

[0071] There is shown an infrared communication port 602 for receiving and transmitting data vis--vis the electronic transaction system. A small on/off switch 604 permits the user to turn off the PEAD to conserve power when not in use. Approve button 606 permits the user to signify approval of a proposed transaction. Optional skip button 608 permits the user to indicate rejection of a particular transaction. Skip button 608 may be omitted since a transaction request may be understood, in some embodiment, as not being approved if approve button 606 is not activated within a given period of time after receiving the request.

[0072] Optional display 610 may be implemented using any type of display technology such as liquid crystal technology. Display 610 displays, among others, the transaction being proposed for approval. Display 610 may be omitted if desired, in

which case the transaction may be viewed, for example at a display associated with the electronic transaction system itself or by audio output on the PEAD. Optional user authentication mechanism 612 prevents PEAD 200 from being used for approving transaction unless the user is able to identify himself to PEAD 200 as the rightful and authorized user. Optional user authentication mechanism 612 may require the user to enter a password, to furnish fingerprints or a voice print, or other biometrics and/or identifying characteristics specific to the authorized user before PEAD 200 can be activated and employed for approving transactions. The PEAD 200 can be built-in a portable phone such that port 602 can be a wireless communication and/or infrared port, display 610 can be a display on the portable phone, and buttons 606 and 608 are button keys on the portable phone key pad.

[0073] For example, user authentication mechanism 612 can be a Fingerchip FC15A140, a thermal silicon fingerprint sensor from Thomson-CSF of Totowa, N.J. Since no optics or light sources are needed as the finger's own heat produces all that is necessary to image the finger print, this implementation can be quite compact. In this embodiment, the user can authenticate himself/herself and approve a transaction through PEAD by simply presenting or sweeping his/her finger to/across the sensor 606, thereby rendering approve button 606 optional. As another example, the mechanism 612 can be FPS 110, a capacitive silicon finger print sensor from Veridicom of Santa Clara, Calif.

[0074] FIG. 6B illustrates, in a simplified manner and in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the hardware for implementing PEAD 200 of FIG. 6A. Battery 652 provides power to the circuitry of PEAD 200. A microcontroller 654 executes codes stored in flash memory 656 and employs random access memory 658 for the execution. In one embodiment, microcontroller 654, flash memory 656, and even random access memory 658 may be implemented on a single chip, e.g., a NC68HC05SCXX family chip from Motorola Inc. of Schaumburg, Ill. such as the NC68HC05SC28, or security controller of SLE 22, 44 and 66 family from Infineon Technologies of San Jose, Calif. such as SLE66CX320S. Approve button 606 and optional skip button 608 are coupled to microcontroller 654 to permit the user to indicate approval or rejection of a particular transaction displayed using display circuitry 660. Communication to and from the electronic transaction system is accomplished under control of microcontroller 654 via an infrared transceiver 662. Power switch 664 permits the user to power off PEAD 200 when not in use to conserve power and to prevent accidental approval.

[0075] FIG. 7A is a flowchart illustrating, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the approval technique employing the inventive PEAD. In step 702, a transaction request is received at the PEAD from the requesting device associated with the electronic transaction system. In step 704, the user has the option whether to approve or disapprove the transaction proposed. If not approved, e.g., either by activating the skip button of the PEAD or simply allowing the request to time out, nothing will be done.

[0076] On the other hand, if the user approves the proposed transaction, the user may activate the approve button to create transaction approval data. The transaction approval data is then encrypted in step 708 within the PEAD. In step 710, the encrypted transaction approval data is transmitted to the requesting device of the electronic transaction system after being encrypted.

[0077] FIG. 7B is a flowchart illustrating, in accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the approval technique employing the inventive PEAD. In step 752, a transaction request is received at the agent server from the requesting device associated with the electronic transaction system. In step 754, the user has the option whether to approve or disapprove the transaction proposed at the PEAD. If not approved, e.g., either by activating the skip button of the PEAD or simply allowing the request to time out, nothing will be done.

[0078] On the other hand, if the user approves the proposed transaction, the user may activate the approve button to create transaction approval data. The transaction approval data is then encrypted in step 758, which can occur either within the PEAD or the agent server or both. In step 760, the encrypted transaction approval data is transmitted to the requesting device of the electronic transaction system after being encrypted.

[0079] FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the steps involved in encrypting transaction approval data using

public key cryptography. In step 802, the transaction approval data package is created. As discussed earlier in connection with FIG. 3B, the transaction approval data may be created by appending any necessary user identification data to a portion of or the entire transaction request. Optionally, a time stamp may also be appended thereto. In step 804, the transaction approval data is encrypted using the user's private key, which is preferably kept secured at all times within the PEAD. Thereafter, the encrypted transaction approval data is transmitted back to the electronic transaction system.

[0080] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, it is recognized that even if the encrypted transaction approval data is intercepted and decrypted for analysis by a third party, it is not possible to bypass the security features of the invention as long as the user's private key or the user identification data is secure. As mentioned earlier, since the user identification data is not accessible externally, it is always secure within the PEAD. This is unlike the prior art wherein the user is required to enter the identification data, e.g., password, at the electronic transaction system and risks exposure of this sensitive data.

[0081] Even if the user identification data is compromised, transaction approval still cannot take place unless there is possession of the user's private key. It would be useless to intercept the encrypted transaction approval data even if one can decrypt it using the user's public key since the transaction partner, e.g., the merchant requesting approval of the transaction, will not accept any transaction approval data not encrypted using the user's private key. Again, since the private key is not accessible externally, it is always secure within the PEAD. This aspect of the invention has great advantages in performing on-line transactions since the user's private key no longer has to be stored in a vulnerable computer file in a workstation, which may be accessible by other parties and may be difficult to conveniently tote along for other authentication tasks.

[0082] The fact that the PEAD is implemented in a small, portable package makes it convenient and comfortable for the user to maintain the PEAD within his possession at all times. Even if the PEAD is physically stolen, however, the optional user authentication mechanism, e.g., user authentication mechanism 612 of FIG. 6A, provides an additional level of protection and renders the PEAD useless to all but the properly authenticated user. Of course the user can always notify the issuer of the PEAD if the PEAD is stolen or lost, and the issuer can inform transaction partners to refuse any transaction approval data encrypted with the user's private key of the stolen PEAD.

[0083] The fact that the transaction approval data includes the time stamp, the merchant's name, the amount approved, and other relevant data also enhances the integrity of the transaction approval process. If the merchant inadvertently or intentionally submits multiple transaction approvals to the issuer, the issuer may be able to recognize from these data items that the submissions are duplicates and ignore any duplicate transaction approval data. For example, the issuer may recognize that it is unlikely for a user to purchase multiple identical dinners at the same restaurant at a given time and date.

[0084] It should be noted that while the discussion above has focused on transaction approvals, it should be apparent to those skilled that the PEAD may be employed to conduct any kind of transaction vis--vis an electronic transaction system any time secured data transmission from the user to the electronic transaction system is preferred. For example, the PEAD may be employed for logging into highly sensitive computer systems or facilities. When so implemented, the computer terminal with which the PEAD communicates may be equipped with an infrared port, a magnetic reader port, or a contact-type plug for communication with the PEAD. The user may then employ the PEAD to perform any type of authentication tasks online.

[0085] As a further example, the PEAD may be employed to "sign" any computer file for authentication purposes (e.g., to authenticate the date or the user). The transaction approval data may then be saved along with the file to be authenticated for future reference. Note that the transaction authentication data is again tamper-proof since any transaction authentication data not encrypted using the user's private key will not be accepted as authentic. Also, it should be apparent that if the PEAD is employed to approve only predefined transactions, the transaction data may be stored in advance within the PEAD and do not need to be received from externally by the PEAD.

[0086] In another embodiment, the invention relates to techniques for conducting electronic transactions within an electronic transaction system such that confidentiality, authentication, integrity, and non-repudiation are substantially assured. It is observed that successful electronic transactions (e.g., those conducted over a computer network such as the Internet) have four major requirements: confidentiality, authentication, integrity and non-repudiation. In the prior art, confidentiality is typically addressed by employing encryption to encrypt data between the user's computer and the remote server. One such encryption technique employed by NetScape Corp. of Mountain View, Calif. involves the use of a Secure Socket Layer (SSL), which essentially utilizes encryption (e.g., public key encryption) for the point-to-point communication over an open network.

[0087] Although encryption techniques like SSL can, to a certain degree, ensure that the transmission of a transaction is secure, there is however no mechanism to authenticate the identity of the person who actually conducted the transaction (i.e., there is an authentication deficiency). By way of example, if an unauthorized person, after cracking a legitimate user's password, employs that legitimate user's computer (which may be SSL-enabled) to conduct a transaction to the detriment of the legitimate user, there is no mechanism to determine during or after the transaction is completed whether the person conducting the transaction in question is an unauthorized person or the legitimate user. Even if the legitimate user himself conducted the transaction, the authentication deficiency renders it impossible to guarantee non-repudiation, as it is difficult for the vendor to prove that it is indeed the legitimate user who conducted the transaction in question. Furthermore, although the transmission is relatively secure using a secured transmission facility such as SSL, the transmitted data (such as terms in a contract or purchase order) may be susceptible to being modified after it is decrypted by personnel at the receiving end.

[0088] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a software-implemented technique for performing electronic transactions in a manner such that the aforementioned requirements may be better addressed. In one embodiment, the electronic transaction technique proposed herein employs a transaction program (TP), which is essentially a program or an applet that may be downloaded into the requesting device (e.g., device 202) from a server and executed at the requesting device to carry out the electronic transaction. By way of example, computer languages such as Java by Sun Microsystems Inc. of Mountain View, Calif. or ActiveX.RTM. by Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash., or HDML (Handheld Device Markup Language) by Unwired Planet, Inc. of Redwood City, Calif. or WML (Wireless Markup Language) by Wireless Application Protocol Forum Ltd., may be employed although the electronic transaction technique proposed herein may be implemented by any other suitable computer language as well.

[0089] Once downloaded, the TP may be configured in any suitable manner for execution, preferably either as a stand-alone program or as a plug-in into one of the internet browsers (e.g., NetScape, Internet Explorer or Microbrowser by the aforementioned NetScape Corp., Microsoft Corp. and Phone.com, Inc., respectively).

[0090] To facilitate discussion of the advantages and features of this aspect of the present invention, FIG. 9A depicts an electronic transaction network 900 including server 902, network 904, and requesting device 906. A transaction approval device, such as PEAD 908 is also shown. Requesting device 906, as mentioned earlier, may represent any device for permitting the user to transact business with the electronic transaction system. Preferably, the requesting device is implemented by a suitable computer terminal that is capable of communicating with server 902 through network 904, which may represent a LAN, WAN, or the Internet. The computer terminal itself may be, for example, a desktop device, a portable device, a hand held device, or otherwise, including those implementing the Windows, Macintosh, Unix platforms or those capable of supporting a browser program. If the requesting device is a portable device, or hand-held device, then the PEAD 908 can be embedded into the requesting device 906. Also, the communication link between the requesting device 906 and the server 902 can be a wireless communication link as shown in FIG. 9B.

[0091] To carry out an electronic transaction in accordance with one embodiment of this invention, the transaction program (TP) is preferably downloaded from the vendor's or service provider's server 902 into requesting device 906 (step 1002 of FIG. 10). The TP may include an executable portion as well as data related to the transactions for the user's input approval, and/or authentication.

[0092] By way of example, if the transaction involves the purchase of an appliance, the TP may download data pertaining to the model, price, and the like. FIG. 11 depicts one exemplary transaction request for the purchase of appliances. As another example, if the transaction involves the purchase or sale of securities (such as stocks or bonds), the TP may be downloaded with data pertaining to the securities to be transacted. Of course, the transaction request may be related to any type of transaction, including those that do not involve the exchange of cash or credit for goods or services (such as document transfer).

[0093] In return, the TP preferably receives user's data from the user (e.g., the user's identification data, any data which may be required for the proposed transaction such as the address information, quantity information, size information, method of payment, credit card number, account number, and the like), and an indication of approval of the transaction.

[0094] It should be appreciated that the specific data to be downloaded may vary depending on the nature of the transaction to be performed. Likewise, the data to be received by the TP from the user may vary with applications. In some cases, if the user has already supplied the vendor with some of the requested data in the past (such as the user's address), the TP may not ask for the same data again or may simply present the already supplied data to the user for validation and/or possible editing.

[0095] The executable portion of the TP preferably includes codes to automatically detect the presence of a transaction approval device (such as the aforementioned PEAD), a smart card device, a Credit Card Reader, or the like) so that the TP can employ the transaction approval device to complete the transaction (step 1004 of FIG. 10). By way of example, the downloaded code may be configured to search the user's computer to detect whether a transaction approval device has been installed or to use the user's computer communication port(s) to query for the existence of a transaction approval device that may be external of the user's computer. If the PEAD is embedded in a portable requesting device, then the PEAD detection is performed in the portable requesting device.

[0096] The executable portion of the TP may also include codes to obtain, through an appropriate input device, the user's identification for authentication. By way of example, the TP may obtain the user's signature, the user's facial image, finger print, voice print, DNA coding sequence through a tissue sample, or other unique biometrics or other unique identifying data. The obtained user's identification facilitates non-repudiation, i.e., it facilitates identification of the identity of the person conducting the transaction so that fraud detection may be improved or deniability may be minimized. Of course some of the identification data may already exist in the PEAD and if such identification data is obtained from the PEAD, the obtained identification may indicate at least that the person performing the transaction on the requesting device also has access to the PEAD.

[0097] It should be appreciated, however, that some or all of the executable portion may not need to be downloaded every time and may be loaded once into the requesting device for subsequent use. Of course, the fact that the executable portion of the TP is downloadable, and preferably downloadable with a transaction to be approved, greatly simplifies the task of enabling electronic transactions even when the transaction approval device is updated (e.g., with new technologies), the communication protocol between the transaction approval device and the requesting device changes, or when a new transaction approval device is installed with the requesting device. In these cases, the TP containing the updated codes appropriate for the updated/new transaction device and/or protocol may be downloaded into the requesting device, either automatically with a transaction or upon request by the user, to enable electronic transactions.

[0098] For ease of discussion, assume that the requesting device (e.g., the user's computer) is PEAD-enabled. In this case, the TP may communicate with the PEAD, once it has detected the presence of such a device, to obtain approval data, authentication data and/or any other required user-supplied information in accordance with techniques discussed (step 1006 of FIG. 10). By way of example, the TP may employ the communication port in the requesting device for communication with the PEAD. As any of the required user authentication and user-supplied data may be stored in the PEAD, the user's approval, authentication and/or other user-supplied data may be encrypted by the PEAD and transmitted back to the requesting device wherein the TP may employ such data for responding to the transaction request,

including transmitting some or all of the encrypted data received from the PEAD back to the server (step 1008 of FIG. 10).

[0099] As can be appreciated from the foregoing, the use of the PEAD in conjunction with the TP ensures that the electronic transaction is confidential since the encryption facilities in the PEAD and/or the TP renders the transmission secure. Further, the electronic transaction is more securely authenticated since the user can be authenticated using the identification data within the PEAD (e.g., the aforementioned unique biometrics or unique identifying data such as fingerprint, DNA coding sequence, voice print, or the like).

[0100] Likewise, if the requesting device is enabled with another transaction approval device such as a Smart Card reader or a credit card reader, the TP may then request that the user approve, authenticate, and/or supply the requested data using the transaction approval device present (e.g., by inserting the Smart Card or credit card or other similar apparatus into the transaction approval device present), either alone or in combination with other data entry techniques (e.g., clicking on choices present on the screen, typing, speech input, or the like) to complete the transaction data requested.

[0101] On the other hand, if the requesting device is not enabled with a transaction approval device, the user may still proceed with the transaction by authenticating, approving and/or supplying the requested data conventionally using any of the aforementioned data entry technique (step 1006 of FIG. 10). The TP will then preferably (but not necessarily) format and/or encrypt the entered data, using, e.g., a public key transcription system, to transmit the transaction data back to the server to complete the transaction (step 1008 of FIG. 10). In this manner, the TP will be backwardly compatible with requesting devices that may not be equipped with a transaction approval device.

[0102] Note that since the downloaded TP is, in the preferred embodiment, endowed with encryption facilities, i.e., the encryption codes is included in the downloaded codes in this embodiment, the presence of a general purpose encryption facility (such as the aforementioned SSL) may not be required for secured transmission. In this manner, backward compatibility with requesting devices which are not even equipped with a secured transmission facility (e.g., the aforementioned SSL) while transmission confidentiality is assured. On the other hand, if the requesting device is endowed with the general purpose encryption facility (e.g., the aforementioned SSL), the presence of the encryption codes in the TP may not be required. Of course, it is also possible to encrypt using both the encryption facility of the TP and the general purpose encryption facility (e.g., the aforementioned SSL) together to encrypt data transmitted to the server.

[0103] It should be noted, however, a transaction conducted in this manner may be less secure than that conducted with a transaction approval device such as the PEAD since the user's identity may not be authenticated, or verified, to the vendor. Because of this, there may be no guarantee of non-repudiation since a user can later deny having conducted the transaction in question. Along the same line, the data integrity may be less secure since the transaction data may be modified once received at the remote server.

[0104] Another implementation of the invention is directed toward a service reservation transaction. In this implementation, the PEAD can perform service reservation, transaction and service authorization all in the same device. For example, the PEAD can perform a hotel reservation through wireless network and Internet and complete the transaction by providing the credit information with electronic signature performed by the PEAD. Once the hotel acknowledges the transaction, the hotel can transmit the service information including room number direction to the hotel, etc. as well as the encrypted electronic room key through the Internet and wireless network to the PEAD. When the user arrives at the hotel, he does not need to wait on the line for check-in, but rather can go directly to the room and use the PEAD pre-stored hotel electronic key to open the room door. The PEAD user can also use the PEAD to order room service through the wireless network and Internet. At the end of the stay, the user can checkout through the PEAD and receive the electronic bill/receipt over the wireless network and Internet. For example, the user can check-out of the hotel while traveling to the airport to catch a flight.

[0105] Similarly, the PEAD can perform the airline ticket reservation through the

wireless network and Internet. Once the transaction is completed using the PEAD, the airline can issue the encrypted electronic ticket through the Internet and wireless network to the PEAD. When the PEAD user arrives at the airport, after the security clearance, he can go directly aboard using the PEAD-pre-stored electronic ticket to notify the gate counter computer that he is the ticket owner through the wireless network and Internet.

[0106] Similarly, the PEAD can be used to reserve theater tickets and receive the encrypted electronic tickets and service information through the wireless network and Internet. The PEAD can be used for rental car reservation, key pickup service, and even to start the car through an equipped Internet controlled ignition system, and car return service.

[0107] Or the Supermarket can issue electronic coupons through the Internet and wireless network to the PEAD. When the user shops in the Supermarket, he can present the coupons over the point of sale counter through the wireless network and Internet.

[0108] One of the preferred embodiments is using an Internet enabled cellular telephone (e.g., a web phone), a wireless PDA or a wireless two way pager to implement the PEAD to perform the above applications. The description below uses an Internet enabled cellular telephone as example of the implementation, and those skilled in the art will understand that the same or similar method can be applied to wireless PDAs and two way pagers. The Internet enabled cellular phone (web phone) can communicate with the Internet through a wireless network. For example, currently SprintPCS provides an Internet phone service using NeoPoint 1000 web phone. The web phone can access the Internet through a wireless gateway, and can contact the hotel's Internet reservation system through the wireless network and Internet. The software and/or firmware controls the PEAD functions running in the web phone is called eSignX Agent (or xAgent for short). xAgent is under the user's control to contact the hotel reservation transaction system. The reservation transaction process includes: (1) the web phone (PEAD) sending out the reservation request (optional using merchant public key [in the example given here, the merchant is the hotel, then it would be the hotel's public key or it's certificate] to encrypt the request; optionally using the user's private key to sign the request); (2) the Merchant acknowledges with the service availability and the cost (optionally, this message can be encrypted using the user's public key and the hotel's private key); (3) once the user approves the transaction, the web phone sends out the transaction confirmation with the credit information and signed by the user's private key (optionally encrypted with the Merchant's public key); (4) once the Merchant validates the transaction, the Merchant sends out the service information as well as the service authorization token (the token could be the electronic room key in the hotel reservation example, the token could be the electronic ticket in the Airline Ticket Reservation and Theater Ticket reservation examples, or the token could be the Supermarket coupon etc.). The token is optionally encrypted by the user's public key and Merchant's private key; (5) when the service is rendered, a service authorization token is to be presented over the point of service (example, hotel room door, airport boarding gate, or theatre entrance, Supermarket check-out counter or rental car etc.) through the wireless network and Internet; (6) if the service authorization token has been validated at the point of service (e.g., decrypting the token using the Merchant's public key successfully) then, the Merchant can authorize the service (e.g., to open the hotel room, to permit the boarding at the airport gate, to admit entering the theater, to discount the transaction amount, to ignite a car, etc.).

[0109] An implementation involving stock trading is performed in real time with the user by providing a buy or sell message for the user's approval. For example, a user may want to buy or sell stocks on a PEAD. Alternately, the user can set a limit to buy stock A at \$50, and when the stock hits \$50, the stock xAgent sends a push message to ask the user whether to buy or wait. The user can think about whether the stock will keep going down, and can enter a lower buy amount, say \$48 and send back the confirmation to wait with an eSignX digital signature. The next time when the stock is at \$48, a push message is again sent, but this time the user decides to buy and replies the pushed message with an eSignX digital signature to buy. Similarly the limit can be set as the percentage of the stock price, when the stock price rise about or fall below certain pre-determined or user defined percentage, the stock xAgent push a message to user for user's decision to buy or sell or wait with eSignX digital signature's approval. This technique can also be used for stock selling or other types of trades.

[0110] An implementation using a delivery service (e.g., FedEx or UPS) receipt signing can be achieved as well. For example, the PEAD can be used for getting FedEx and UPS to use a digital signature during delivery, especially when the recipient is not at the delivery location. One scenario is for example, Josh knows that he is getting a package today from FedEx, however when FedEx arrives, Josh is not around to receive it. FedEx pushes a message to a user's WAP phone asking whether the person can sign off for Josh and leave the package at the door (note the user or person could be Josh himself). Josh approves leaving the package at the door via eSignX for the transaction and FedEx leaves the package at door.

[0111] An implementation for mobile bidding includes the ability to view and enter bidding orders in real-time. Using PEAD (e.g., mobile phone), the user can bid on the phone. Bidding house like eBay required users to bid on a computer and to be constantly monitor the auction to avoid losing the item. This is frustrating to many users and the eSignX service presents a solution by allowing the user to select notification of out-bid and action to ignore and forego, or to raise bid. The push message is sent when the ignore or raise bid action is required.

[0112] One of the preferred embodiments for the above three implementations (stock trading, delivery sign off and mobile online bidding) is using an Internet enabled cellular telephone (e.g., a web phone), a wireless PDA or a wireless two way pager to implement the PEAD to perform the above applications. The description below uses an Internet enabled cellular telephone as an example of the implementation, and those skilled in the art will understand that the same or similar method can be applied to wireless PDAs and two-way pagers. The Internet enabled cellular phone (web phone) can communicate with the Internet through a wireless network. For example, currently SprintPCS and GTE provide an Internet phone service using NeoPoint, StarTAC web phone, etc. The stock trading system, delivery sign-off system or the mobile online bidding system through the wireless network and Internet can push the confirmation message to the web phone for approval. The user can digitally sign the transaction message using the user's private key by the PEAD embedded in the web phone to confirm the transaction. Or the user can modify the transaction message and digitally sign the modified transaction message using the PEAD embedded in the web phone. For example, in the stock trading system, when a stock exceeds predetermined price fluctuation (up or down say 10%), the system will push a message to the user's web phone over the Internet and wireless network and request for action, say to sell. The user can modify the transaction message to hold or adjust the fluctuation threshold to higher percentage and then sign the modified transaction message and send it back to the stock trading system through wireless network and Internet. Similarly for the delivery sign-off system, upon user receiving the confirmation message, the user can modify the next delivery time slot or accept the package at the different place. For the mobile online bidding system, upon user's offer being out bid by others, the system push a message to the user's web phone for action item either withdraw, or offer a new bidding price. All the above modified confirmation or bidding price need to be digitally signed using the user's private key by the PEAD embedded in the web phone.

[0113] In yet another implementation, called a Point-of-Sale Transaction, the PEAD can perform the Point-of-Sale Transaction through the wireless network and Internet. In the future, the Point-of-Sale terminal can access the Internet through an internal network system or through a dial-up phone line, DSL, ADSL, or cable modem, etc. FIGS. 12A-B show an exemplary PEAD that can be used as the Point-of-Sale Transaction device including a scanner 1602. At the Point-of-Sale check-out counter, the Point-of-Sale terminal can scan in the merchandise barcodes and generate transaction information as well as generate a unique transaction number (which contains the store number+counter number+transaction number for example) or a unique ID of the Point-of-Sale terminal (e.g., a phone number) to give to the PEAD user to enter into the PEAD (for example the web phone). The user can use the keypad on the PEAD to enter the unique ID of the Point-of-Sale terminal or use an alternative input device built into the PEAD such as a barcode scanner or OCR reader to scan in the unique ID of the Point-of-Sale terminal. It is also possible to enter the merchandise bar code number to the PEAD through the keypad or scanner on the PEAD and generate transaction information from the PEAD rather than generate the transaction information from the Point-of-Sale terminal. Then the PEAD can use this unique transaction number or a unique ID of the Point-of-Sale terminal to establish the communication link with the Point-of-Sale system through the wireless network and Internet to conduct the transaction. Or, the user can give the Point-of-Sale counter the unique PEAD ID (e.g., a cellular phone number) to enter into the

Point-of-Sale terminal or the Merchant can use the scanner (e.g., barcode scanner or OCR scanner) to scan in the PEAD ID that is attached on the external case of the PEAD in barcode and/or human readable format to establish the communication link with the PEAD through the Internet and wireless network to conduct the transaction. This identification process (or link-up process) can be automated through local wireless port for example: the infrared port or a Bluetooth (short range wireless RF) port. Alternately, the PEAD can be equipped with a GPS system, then the PEAD can search automatically the closest Point-of-Sale terminal according to GPS geometry position and establish the link automatically by using a Location-ID mapping table that maps the proximity of the Point-of-Sale terminal location to the unique ID of the Point-of-Sale terminal. Once the link between the PEAD and Point-of-Sale terminal is established, the PEAD can display the transaction information including the price, items, etc., and if the user agrees to pay, he will press the approve button to authorize the transaction. The user approval process and transaction process using the PEAD is also described in U.S. Ser. No. 09/067,176 and U.S. Ser. No. 08/759,555, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913.

[0114] In an aspect of the invention, if the Point-of-Sale terminal also has short range wireless communication capability such as Bluetooth and infrared communication port, the described transaction can be conducted locally through PEAD's Bluetooth port or infrared port using the same method.

[0115] Another implementation of Point-of-Sale Transaction is to use PEAD as self checkout terminal. By entering the UPC code or barcode using keypad on the PEAD or scanning in the UPC code or barcode using the input device built into the PEAD such as a barcode scanner or OCR reader, the PEAD can generate the receipt with the list of item prices through the wireless network and Internet by querying the item price using the barcode as the index for price lookup table which is stored in a server system. The PEAD user can sign the receipt electronically using PEAD as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913. One of the preferred embodiments of the PEAD self checkout terminal is to use a PEAD embedded cellular phone such as a WAP enabled phone (WAP phone) with WIM as specified in the WAP 1.2 standard published by the Wireless Application Protocol Forum Ltd. A scanner module can be plugged into the WAP phone I/O port to function as an standard input device. Or a scanner module can be built into the cellular phone and function as an standard input device. It is understood that an infrared port and Bluetooth port can be both of the standard I/O ports built-in into the cellular phone for short range wireless communication. For example, when a WAP phone user goes to a store, the user can enter the StoreID to activate the checkout functionality and to connect to the store price table database through wireless network and/or Internet. (It is understood that this connection can be done automatically when the GPS or the equivalent system is used to locate the user position and then translate the StoreID automatically through the table lookup database as described in the previous section. Or use the barcode scanner of the cellular phone to scan in the StoreID posted in the store. Or through the Bluetooth short range radio to broadcast the StoreID in the store premises.) Then the user only needs to scan in (or key in) the barcode of the product she/he would like to purchase in the store. The cellular phone would display the price of the item the user entered (or scanned in). If the user agrees to pay for the item, the user can approve the transaction by pressing the button on the phone. The approval process using the PEAD is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913. The user can then walk out the store by presenting the electronic receipt over the phone or goes to the receipt printer to print out the hardcopy. The method of establishing connection between cellular phone and printer to print out the hardcopy receipt is either to enter the cellular phone number (subscriber ID) into the printer or use the phone scanner to scan in the receipt printer ID or just enter the receipt printer ID into the cellular phone and request to print out the receipt hardcopy. The alternative method of establishing the connection between the cellular phone and the receipt printer is through local wireless communication port such as infrared and short range RF to exchange the printer ID and/or the user subscriber ID such as the cellular phone number. The receipt printer is connected to the Intranet/Internet and can access the user's receipt data through xAgent or xMerchant server then to print out the receipt.

[0116] Additionally, a Universal Point-of-Sale Application can be achieved. Using PEAD Self Checkout Terminal such as the WAP phone to order merchandise through wireless network and Internet, the WAP phone users can buy merchandise wherever and whenever they see the products, and may not necessary in the store. They might see a product in their friend's home and enter or scan in the product ID or UPC code or barcode into the PEAD. The xAgent running in the PEAD or in a remote Agent server

will place the order automatically for the PEAD users. Then the products will be delivered to the user, or the user can pick up the order at specified store at certain schedule. The order can be either placed immediately or accumulatively until certain criteria are met, for example, when total order exceeds \$100, or orders are accumulated by the end of the week, or until a bargaining price set by the user is found. When an order is confirmed, the user needs to sign an order electronically through PEAD as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913.

[0117] It is understood that the PEAD self checkout terminal may not necessary is implemented as WAP enabled phone; it can be implemented by any web enabled cellular phone and may not necessary using WAP protocol.

[0118] It is also possible to use an ordinary cellular phone not necessarily having web capability to perform both above Service Reservation Transaction and Point-of-Sale Transaction by using a remote voice activated or touch tone server. For example, this is called an Agent Server. The Agent Server functions exactly like the PEAD in a web phone except it is not necessarily portable. It operates through the existing voice activated or touch tone interfacing with the end user through the existing phone network. Once the user registers an xAgent in the Agent Server, the ordinary cellular phone end user can enjoy all the same functionality as the web phone user. For example, the end user can use the ordinary cellular phone to dial in to the Agent Server to activate his own xAgent by entering his xAgent password through voice activated interface or touch tone interface. Once xAgent is activated, it can reserve a hotel room, order tickets, pay at a point-of-sale counter through the Agent Server, just as if it were running on a web phone. For example, the end user can reserve a hotel room, once the xAgent gets approval from the user's cellular phone, the xAgent running on the Agent Server can exchange the credit information pre-stored in the xAgent and sign the transaction. The hotel can issue the electronic room key to the xAgent in the Agent Server just the same as to the PEAD. When the end user arrives at the hotel, he can dial the Agent Server number to request to activate the electronic room key stored in the xAgent to open the door through the Internet. Similarly, all other applications that can be conducted through a web phone, can also be conducted by the ordinary cellular phone plus the remote running xAgent in the Agent Server.

[0119] In a wireless PDA, SmartPhone, or a cellular phone, in some circumstances there may not be a special tamper proof hardware such as SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) or WIM (Wireless Identity Module) for the storage of the private key. In this case, to protect the private key, an encryption key of sufficient strength must be used. That encryption key must be protected against compromise.

[0120] In designing a solution to this problem, one must assume that a potential attacker has access to all of the memory within the device, and has a complete understanding of the functioning of the encryption software. Assuming these two things, an optimum way to protect the private key is to encrypt it with strong encryption, as described above. In addition, the encryption key for that strong encryption can be stored somewhere other than in the device. If this key were to be stored on the device itself, an attacker with an understanding of the software could find that key, regardless of how well the system manages to "obscure" it.

[0121] The solution, as illustrated in FIG. 13A, is to add to the system described above, for example, with respect to FIG. 2, a third party server 1302 to be used to implement an added level of security. In this approach, where a cell phone, PDA, or the like 1310 serves as or otherwise incorporates the functions of the PEAD 200, the private key is stored on the portable device, encrypted. The decryption key is stored outside of the device, at a trusted 3.sup.rd party location. When the user attempts to make a signature, as shown in the flow chart of FIG. 13B, the software sends 1350 a request for the decryption key, along with the user's password or pass phrase keyed in at the keyboard 1312 of the PDA, smart phone, or cell phone, to a server 1302 belonging to the trusted 3.sup.rd party. This password is usually, but not always, different than the password stored in PEAD 200. The server checks 1352 the password or pass phrase and, if it is correct 1354 sends the decryption key to the portable device, where it is used once and immediately discarded. It is understood that the secure communication link such as SSL or WTLS is used while transmitting the user's password or pass phrase as well as the decryption key to prevent eavesdropping.

[0122] If the password or pass phrase provided to the server is incorrect, the event is recorded and the portable device is informed 1356. Once a certain number of

failures have occurred (three or five, mostly likely), the server or PEAD will deactivate 1360 the account and refuse to provide the decryption key, even if further attempts supply the correct password or pass phrase. This ensures that an attacker is only permitted three or five attempts to violate the integrity of the system, before they must resort to an unfeasible brute-force attack against the encryption itself.

[0123] A preferred method can be used to protect the private key stored in the regular non-volatile memory in the portable device from the above stated attack. The method is to encrypt the private key with an efficient symmetric key scheme such as 3DES and store the encrypted private key in the memory. The 3DES key is then stored in a remote server 1302 corresponding with an authorization password or pass phrase. Whenever the user needs to digitally sign a transaction, the portable device will request the user to key in the password or pass phrase and send it to the remote server to request the 3DES key. Once the remote server verifies that the password or pass phrase is valid, then it sends back the 3DES key to the portable device for decrypting the private key for signing the transaction. It is understood that the secure communication link such as SSL (Secure Socket Layer) or WTLS (Wireless Transport Layer Security) is used for transmitting the user's password or pass phrase as well as the 3DES key. After finishing the signing process, both 3DES key and plain private key will be deleted from the RAM. In this method, the password or pass phrase are not stored in the portable device; only the encrypted private key is stored in the portable device. Furthermore, the remote server will monitor any unauthorized access of the 3DES key, for example, after three or more trials of an incorrect password or pass phrase, the server will automatically disable further access to the 3DES key and immediately notify the PEAD user through e-mail alert, phone call, or short message alert, etc. It should be understood that the above method can also be used in an electronic authorization system such as PC or Workstation connected to the electronic transaction system through wireless network and/or Internet.

[0124] The many features and advantages of the present invention are apparent from the written description, and thus, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such features and advantages of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation as illustrated and described. Hence, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to as falling within the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. In a portable electronic authorization device (PEAD) without tamper proof storage of a user's private key, a method for approving a transaction request originates from an electronic transaction system, comprising: receiving at said portable electronic authorization device first digital data, said first digital data representing said transaction request; and if said transaction request is approved by a user of said portable electronic authorization device, decrypting the user private key using a decryption key from a remote server, and transmitting a second digital data to said electronic transaction system, said second digital data being encrypted by said user private key.
2. In an electronic authorization system without tamper proof storage of a user's private key, a method for approving a transaction request originating from an electronic transaction system, comprising: receiving at said electronic authorization system first digital data, said first digital data representing said transaction request; and if said transaction request is approved by a user of said electronic authorization system, decrypting the user private key using a decryption key from a remote server, transmitting a second digital data to said electronic transaction system, said second digital data being encrypted by said user private key.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein decrypting the user private key includes sending a request from the PEAD to the server including a password from the user of the PEAD.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the request includes transmitting a user password or pass phrase.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the password or pass phrase is keyed in at the PEAD.
6. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein if the password or pass phrase provided to the server is incorrect, the PEAD is informed and the event is recorded.
7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein once a certain number of failures due to an uncorrected password or pass phrase have occurred, the users account associated with the private key is deactivated.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7 wherein upon deactivation of the account, the server will refuse to provide the decryption key.
9. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the user private key is stored in the PEAD encrypted with a symmetric key scheme.
10. A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein the symmetric key scheme is 3DES.
11. A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein the 3DES key is stored in the remote server associated with an authorization test password or pass phrase for the user.
12. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein whenever the user needs to authorize a transaction, the user inputs the password or pass phrase at a keyboard at the PEAD.
13. A method as claimed in claim 12 where upon the password or pass phrase being keyed into the PEAD, it is transmitted to the remote server, the remote server returning the symmetric key to the PEAD for decrypting the private key.
14. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein after finishing the signing process, both the 3DES key and the plain private key, the password or pass phrase entered by the user are deleted from the PEAD.
15. A method as claimed in claim 14 wherein the remote server will monitor and detect any unauthorized attempted access of the symmetric key stored at the server, and notifies the PEAD user through e-mail alert, phone call or message alert.
16. A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein decrypting the user private key includes sending a request from the electronic authorization system to the server including a password from the user of the electronic authorization system.
17. A method as claimed in claim 16 wherein the request includes transmitting a user password or pass phrase.
18. A method as claimed in claim 17 wherein the password or pass phrase is keyed in at the electronic authorization system.
19. A method as claimed in claim 18 wherein if the password or pass phrase provided to the server is incorrect, the electronic authorization system is informed and the event is recorded.
20. A method as claimed in claim 19 wherein once a certain number of failures due to an uncorrected password or pass phrase have occurred, the users account associated with the private key is deactivated.
21. A method as claimed in claim 20 wherein upon deactivation of the account, the server will refuse to provide the decryption key.
22. A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the user private key is stored in the electronic authorization system encrypted with a symmetric key scheme.
23. A method as claimed in claim 22 wherein the symmetric key scheme is 3DES.
24. A method as claimed in claim 23 wherein the 3DES key is stored in the remote server associated with an authorization test password or pass phrase for the user.
25. A method as claimed in claim 24 wherein whenever the user needs to authorize a transaction, the user inputs the password or pass phrase at a keyboard at the electronic authorization system.

26. A method as claimed in claim 25 where upon the password or pass phrase being keyed into the electronic authorization system, it is transmitted to the remote server, the remote server returning the symmetric key to the electronic authorization system for decrypting the private key.

27. A method as claimed in claim 26 wherein after finishing the signing process, both the 3DES key and the plain private key, the password or pass phrase entered by the user are deleted from the electronic authorization system.

28. A method as claimed in claim 27 wherein the remote server will monitor and detect any unauthorized attempted access of the symmetric key stored at the server, and notifies the electronic authorization system user through e-mail alert, phone call or message alert.

End of Result Set



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L13: Entry 1 of 1

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TITLE: Electronic transaction systems and methods therefor

DATE-ISSUED: January 16, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wang; Ynjiun P.	Cupertino	CA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
eSign, Inc.	Cupertino	CA			02

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PARENT-CASE:

RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 09/067,176 filed Apr. 27, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 08/759,555 filed Dec. 4, 1996 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913

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FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 713/159, 713/168, 713/169, 713/182-200, 713/201, 380/255, 380/281, 380/283

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected

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	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
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ART-UNIT: 212

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Peeso; Thomas R.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert LLP

ABSTRACT:

A method and apparatus is disclosed for approving a transaction request between an electronic transaction system and a portable electronic authorization device (PEAD) carried by a user using an electronic service authorization token. The method includes the steps of receiving at the PEAD first digital data representing the transaction request. The PEAD provides information to the user regarding an ability to approve the transaction request. When the transaction request is approved by the user, the PEAD receives second digital data representing the electronic service authorization token. In one aspect of the invention, the method and apparatus include a remote agent server that provides a bridge between the electronic transaction system and the PEAD. In yet another aspect of the invention, the method and apparatus are used at a point of sale location. Advantages of the invention include the ability to securely and conveniently perform transactions with a portable device.

76 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

End of Result Set



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L2: Entry 1 of 1

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INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wang; Ynjiun P.	Cupertino	CA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Esignx Corporation	Cupertino	CA			02

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PARENT-CASE:

This application is a continuation of a patent application entitled "Portable Electronic Authorization Devices and Methods Therefor," filed Dec. 4, 1996 by inventor Ynjiun P. Wang (U.S. application Ser. No. 08/759,555) now U.S. Pat. No. 5,917,913

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FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 713/157, 713/150, 713/161, 713/172, 713/182, 713/184, 380/30, 380/247

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

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Search Selected

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ART-UNIT: 2132

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Barron; Gilberto

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Zand; Kambiz

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Moser, Patterson & Sheridan, LLP

ABSTRACT:

A computer configured to authenticate a user to an electronic transaction system is disclosed. The computer includes a central processing unit and electronic authorization firmware disposed within the computer and in electronic communication with the central processing unit. The electronic authorization firmware includes a non-volatile memory circuit configured to store at least one of a user private key and user identification data and a firmware identification data. The electronic authorization firmware further includes decryption logic circuitry disposed between the non-volatile memory circuit and the electronic transaction system. The decryption logic circuitry is configured to prevent unauthorized access to at least one of the user private key and the user identification data in the non-volatile memory circuit. The electronic authorization firmware also includes encryption logic circuit coupled to the electronic transaction system and configured to transmit digital data encrypted using the user private key for transmission to the electronic transaction system. The digital data authenticates the user to the electronic transaction system, wherein the non-volatile memory is inaccessible by the central processing unit without traversing the decryption logic circuitry.

25 Claims, 14 Drawing figures

End of Result Set



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L5: Entry 1 of 1

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6594759 B1

TITLE: Authorization firmware for conducting transactions with an electronic transaction system and methods thereforAbstract Text (1):

A computer configured to authenticate a user to an electronic transaction system is disclosed. The computer includes a central processing unit and electronic authorization firmware disposed within the computer and in electronic communication with the central processing unit. The electronic authorization firmware includes a non-volatile memory circuit configured to store at least one of a user private key and user identification data and a firmware identification data. The electronic authorization firmware further includes decryption logic circuitry disposed between the non-volatile memory circuit and the electronic transaction system. The decryption logic circuitry is configured to prevent unauthorized access to at least one of the user private key and the user identification data in the non-volatile memory circuit. The electronic authorization firmware also includes encryption logic circuit coupled to the electronic transaction system and configured to transmit digital data encrypted using the user private key for transmission to the electronic transaction system. The digital data authenticates the user to the electronic transaction system, wherein the non-volatile memory is inaccessible by the central processing unit without traversing the decryption logic circuitry.

US Patent No. (1):6594759Brief Summary Text (14):

The invention relates, in one embodiment, to a computer configured to authenticate a user to an electronic transaction system. The computer includes a central processing unit and electronic authorization firmware disposed within the computer and in electronic communication with the central processing unit. The electronic authorization firmware includes a non-volatile memory circuit configured to store at least one of a user private key and user identification data and a firmware identification data. The electronic authorization firmware further includes decryption logic circuitry disposed between the non-volatile memory circuit and the electronic transaction system. The decryption logic circuitry is configured to prevent unauthorized access to at least one of the user private key and the user identification data in the non-volatile memory circuit. The electronic authorization firmware also includes encryption logic circuit coupled to the electronic transaction system and configured to transmit digital data encrypted using the user private key for transmission to the electronic transaction system. The digital data authenticates the user to the electronic transaction system, wherein the non-volatile memory is inaccessible by the central processing unit without traversing the decryption logic circuitry.

Brief Summary Text (15):

The invention relates, in another embodiment, to a method for allowing an issuer of an electronic authorization firmware to configure the electronic authorization firmware to authenticate, in a secure manner, a user to an electronic transaction system. The method includes receiving at the electronic authorization firmware first digital data that represents at least one of a user private key, a user public key, and a user identification data and a firmware identification data. The first digital data is encrypted by an issuer private key prior to the receiving at the electronic authorization firmware. The method further includes decrypting, using a decryption logic circuit and an issuer public key, at least one of the user private key, the

user public key, and the user identification data and firmware identification data. The method additionally includes storing at least one of the user private key, the user public key, and the user identification data in a non-volatile memory circuit of the electronic authorization firmware, wherein at least one of the user private key, the user public key, and the user identification data and the firmware identification data is employed after configuration of the electronic authorization firmware to the user to the electronic transaction system.

Drawing Description Text (14):

FIG. 9A depicts the general architecture of such an embodiment wherein the PEAD is implemented as authorization firmware that is in electronic communication with CPU of the computer motherboard.

Drawing Description Text (15):

FIG. 9B illustrates one such embodiment wherein the PEAD is implemented as authorization firmware embedded within a PC chipset.

Detailed Description Text (28):

Again, note that access to program/data memory 504 and the data therein (e.g., the user identification data and the user's private key) can only be made by logic circuitry 502. For example, the user identification data and the user's private key can only be written into program/data memory 504 if this data has been properly encrypted with the issuer's private key. Access to these memory blocks for writing thereto may also be restricted by logic circuitry 502 under appropriate software and/or firmware control.

Detailed Description Text (45):

In one embodiment, the disclosed PEAD may be implemented within a computer to further improve transactional security and the confidentiality of the user private key and/or user identification data and/or the firmware identification data. The firmware identification data can be signed by the issuer or the manufacturer private key. By way of example, the PEAD may be implemented as firmware on the motherboard of a computer (such as a workstation, a personal computer or a Personal Digital Assistance (PDA)) or on a card designed to coupled with (or plugged into) the computer motherboard. In such an embodiment, the PEAD non-volatile memory (e.g., the circuitry employed to store the private key or user ID data or the firmware ID data) as well as the PEAD logic circuitry (e.g., the circuitry employed to implement the encryption/decryption logic and optionally the key generation logic and/or random number generator) may be implemented as a single chip or set of chips within the confines of the computer enclosure.

Detailed Description Text (46):

FIG. 9A depicts the general architecture of such an embodiment wherein the PEAD is implemented as authorization firmware 902 that is in electronic communication with CPU 904 of computer motherboard 906. Note that in FIG. 9A, many conventional and known details pertaining to interfacing a chip or a set of chips to the CPU have been omitted to simplify the discussion. Likewise, many conventional and known details pertaining to the computer motherboard are also omitted to simplify the discussion.

Detailed Description Text (47):

In one embodiment, the PEAD may be embedded within the PC chipset, i.e., the set of ICs (usually called corelogic) employed to interface the CPU, the system memory, the peripheral bus (such as a PCI bus), and/or the graphics bus (such as an AGP bus). FIG. 9B illustrates one such embodiment wherein the PEAD is implemented as authorization firmware 950 embedded within PC chipset 952. Also as shown, PC chipset 952 is shown interfacing between CPU 954, system memory 956, PCI bus 958, and AGP bus 960 of computer motherboard 962. Again, note that many conventional and known details pertaining to the computer motherboard are also omitted to simplify the discussion.

Detailed Description Text (48):

As mentioned earlier, the private key may be generated internally within the PEAD using an appropriate key generation logic. If the PEAD is implemented as authorization firmware to be embedded on the computer motherboard (either as a standalone chip or set of chips or within the PC chipset), such key generation logic may be employed, upon receiving the appropriate command, to generate the set of private key/public key entirely within the authorization firmware and store the private key in the nonvolatile memory portion of the authorization firmware, thereby

rendering the private key secure (since no copy ever exists outside the authorization firmware). If desired, a random number generator implemented in the logic portion of the authorization firmware may be employed to provide a random seed number for generating the set of private key/public key, further enhancing security. In one embodiment, the random number generator may also be made accessible to the host computer for other cryptographic purposes. The random number generator itself may generate the random seed number by, for example, same bus utilization at a given point in time and/or chipset data traffic and/or the temperature (thermal noise) of the firmware and/or the firmware ID signed by the issuer or the manufacturer and/or the current time and/or the power variation (power noise) of the firmware.

Detailed Description Text (49):

As can be appreciated from the foregoing, the PEAD may be implemented as firmware (i.e., become embedded on one or more chips) on the computer motherboard or a plug-in board to enable the computer to conduct secure transactions while preserving the confidentiality and security of the private key and the user ID data (since access to such private key and user ID data must still traverse the encryption/decryption logic of the firmware). Since the private key and the user ID data and firmware ID is stored in the nonvolatile memory and their access is safeguarded by the encryption/decryption logic, the present approach to personalizing the computer for authenticating the user is inherently more secure than a software-oriented approach, which exposes the confidential data to being copied from the hard drive of the computer.

Detailed Description Text (50):

Further, the embedding of the PEAD as authorization firmware (either as a standalone chip or set of chips or within the PC chipset) on the computer motherboard or a plug-in board enables communication between the PEAD and the computer to take place within the secure confines of the enclosure of the computer, further adding to the security of the transaction. These embedded implementations are particularly advantageous when the computer is employed to authorize transactions, e.g., to authorize purchases, to perform document authentication, to sign legal document, to conduct banking transactions, or to perform online security trading, with electronic transaction systems connected in a network (such as the Internet).

CLAIMS:

1. A computer configured to signal approval of an electronic transaction request to an electronic transaction system remote from the computer, comprising: a central processing unit; electronic authorization firmware embedded either on a computer's motherboard or on a plug-in board that physically plugs into a computer's motherboard such that it is located in the secure confines of the enclosure of the computer and in electronic communication with said central processing unit, said electronic authorization firmware including: a memory circuit configured to store a user private key, and at least one of user identification data or firmware identification data, and encryption logic circuit coupled to said electronic transaction system, said encryption logic circuit configured to approve a transaction request by encrypting said transaction request using said user private key, said encrypted transaction request signifying the transaction approval to said electronic transaction system.
2. The computer of claim 1 wherein said electronic authorization firmware is embedded on a chipset of said computer.
3. The computer of claim 1 wherein said user private key can be written into said memory circuit after it is decrypted from data that is encrypted using an issuer private key of an issuer of said electronic authorization firmware.
4. The computer of claim 3 wherein at least one of a user identification data or a firmware identification data can be written into said memory circuit after it is decrypted from data that is encrypted using an issuer private key of an issuer of said electronic authorization firmware.
5. The computer of claim 1 wherein said private user key is not transmitted from said electronic authorization firmware during said encryption of said transaction.
6. The computer of claim 1 wherein said user identification data is not transmitted from said electronic authorization firmware during said encryption of said transaction without being encrypted by said user private key.

7. The computer of claim 1 further including means for erasing said at least one of said user private key and said user identification data if said electronic authorization firmware is tampered with.
8. The electronic authorization firmware of claim 1 wherein said transaction request is initiated by said electronic transaction system.
9. The electronic authorization firmware of claim 1 wherein the firmware identification data is digitally signed by at least one of the issuer private key and a manufacturer private key.
10. A method for configuring electronic authorization firmware according to claim 1 to authenticate, in a secure manner, a user to an electronic transaction system, comprising: receiving at said electronic authorization firmware a first signal requesting configuration; generating, using a key generation logic within said electronic authorization firmware, a user private key and a user public key; storing said user private key at a non-volatile memory circuit within said electronic authorization firmware; and outputting said user public key, thereby permitting said electronic transaction system to decrypt digital data previously encrypted with said user private key by said electronic authorization firmware.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein said user private key exists only in said non-volatile memory circuit of said electronic authorization firmware, said user private key is not transmitted from said electronic authorization firmware during said configuring or subsequent authenticating.
12. The method of claim 10 further comprising erasing said user private key if said electronic authorization firmware is tampered with.
13. The method of claim 10 further comprising erasing said user identification data if said electronic authorization firmware is tampered with.
14. The method of claim 10 wherein said electronic authorization firmware is embedded on a motherboard of a computer.
15. The method of claim 10 wherein said electronic authorization firmware is embedded on a plug-in board that is designed to plug into a motherboard of a computer.
16. The method of claim 10 wherein said electronic authorization firmware is embedded on a Chipset of a computer.
21. The computer of claim 1 wherein the memory stores at least one of the user private key, user identification data and firmware identification data.
22. An electronic authorization firmware configured to be embedded in a computer, said electronic authorization firmware being configured to authenticate a user of said computer to an electronic transaction system, comprising: a non-volatile memory circuit, embedded either on a computer's motherboard or on a plug-in board that physically plugs into a computer's motherboard such that it is located in the secure confines of the enclosure of the computer, configured to store at least one of a user private key and user identification data and firmware identification data; decryption logic circuitry, embedded either on a computer's motherboard or on a plug-in board that physically plugs into a computer's motherboard such that it is located in the secure confines of the enclosure of the computer, disposed between said non-volatile memory circuit and said electronic transaction system, said decryption logic circuitry being configured to prevent unauthorized access to said at least one of said user private key and aid user identification data and firmware identification data in said non-volatile memory circuit, and encryption logic circuit, embedded either on a computer's motherboard or on a plug-in board that physically plugs into a computer's motherboard such that it is located in the secure confines of the enclosure of the computer, coupled to said electronic transaction system, said encryption logic circuit configured to transmit digital data encrypted using said user private key for transmission to said electronic transaction system, said digital data authenticating said user to said electronic transaction system.
23. The electronic authorization firmware of claim 22 further comprising a random number generator coupled to receive a request by said computer to generate a random

seed number, said random number generator being configured to generate said random seed number upon said request.

24. The electronic authorization firmware of claim 23 wherein said random seed number is sampled from data pertaining to at least one of bus utilization, chipset data traffic, firmware temperature, power variation, and current time.

25. The electronic authorization firmware of claim 22 further comprising key generation logic coupled to said non-volatile memory and said decryption logic, said decryption logic, said decryption logic being configured to prevent unauthorized access to said key generation logic, said key generation logic being configured to generate said user private key within said electronic authorization firmware upon request by said computer.